

Erythronium quinaultense G.A. Allen

Quinault fawn-lily
Liliaceae (Lily Family)

Status: State Threatened

Rank: G2S1S2

General Description: Adapted from FNA (2002): *Erythronium quinaultense* is a perennial herb. The leaves are lanceolate to ovate, 4 ¾ to 7 ¾ in. (12 to 20 cm) long, and have blades that are green or faintly mottled with white or brown. The leaf margins are more or less wavy. The flower stalk is 4 ¾ to 9 ¾ in. (12 to 25 cm) high. The inflorescences are 1 to 3 flowered. The flowers are white, shading to pink at the outer margins, with a yellow band at the base. The stamens are ½ to 1 in. (12 to 24 mm) long. The filaments are white, flattened, slightly widened, linear to lanceolate, and up to 1/16 in. (1 to 2 mm) wide. The anthers are yellow. The style is white and ¼ to ¾ in. (10 to 18 mm) long. The stigma has slender, usually recurved lobes that are less than ¼ in. (1 to 5 mm) long. The capsules are oblong to obovoid and 1 1/8 to 2 ¼ in. (3 to 6 cm) long.

Identification Tips: *Erythronium quinaultense* is most closely related to *E. revolutum* and *E. montanum*. *E. revolutum* has uniformly violet-pink tepals (petals) at anthesis, and is generally found in river bottoms, while *E. quinaultense* has tepals that are white shading to pink, and is generally found along smaller tributaries or on slopes. *E. montanum* has white to creamy white tepals and linear filaments (the stalk-like portion of the stamen) that are less than 1/32 in. (0.8 mm) wide, while *E. quinaultense* has petals that are white shading to pink and filaments that are flattened and up to 1/16 in. (2 mm) wide. *E. montanum* generally grows at higher elevations than *E. quinaultense*.

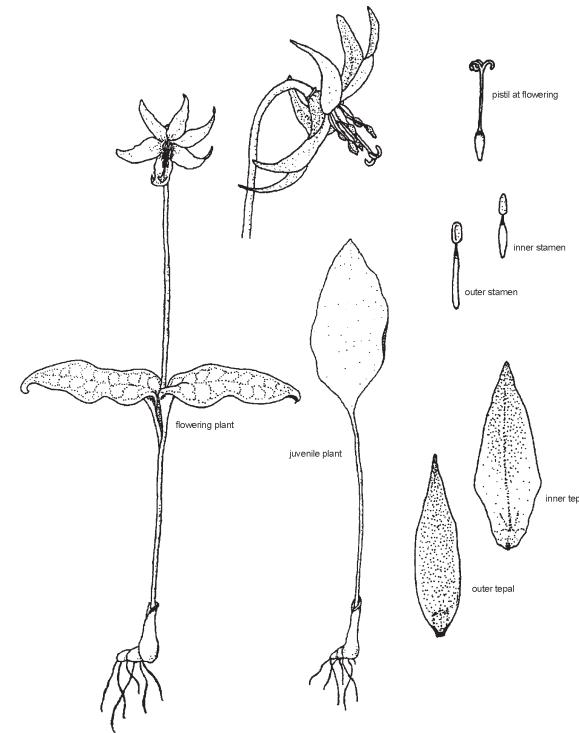
Phenology: This species flowers in May.

Range: This species is known only from the southwestern Olympic Peninsula in Jefferson and Grays Harbor counties in Washington.

Habitat: This species has been found in openings and rock ledges in coniferous forests at an elevation of 1640 to 2953 ft. (500 to 900 m). Populations have been found from 960-2900 ft. Associated species include Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), red huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*), Pacific silver fir (*Abies amabilis*), red alder (*Alnus rubra*), sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*), vine maple (*Acer circinatum*), bracken fern (*Blechnum spicant*), evergreen huckleberry (*Vaccinium*

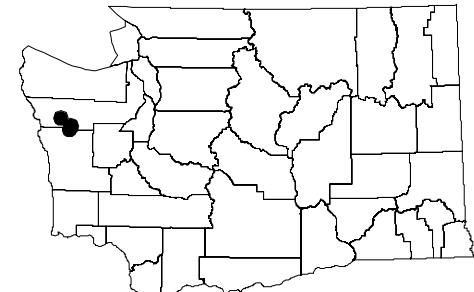
Erythronium quinaultense

Quinault fawn-lily



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**Known distribution
of *Erythronium quinaultense*
in Washington**



- Current (1980+)
- Historic (older than 1980)

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ovatum), salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), oval-leaf blueberry (*Vaccinium alaskense*), common beargrass (*Xerophyllum tenax*), thinleaf huckleberry (*Vaccinium membranaceum*), and pipsissewa (*Chimaphila umbellata*).

Ecology: *Erythronium quinaultense* is a tetraploid species apparently derived from hybridization between *E. montanum* and *E. revolutum*.

State Status Comments: Globally this species is known from less than five occurrences, all of which are found on the Olympic Peninsula in Washington State.

Inventory Needs: Coniferous forest in Jefferson and Grays Harbor counties should be surveyed for additional populations. Known occurrences should be revisited.

Threats and Management Concerns: Definite threats have not been identified for this species. However, the small range of this species in Washington and the small number of known occurrences is a major concern.

Comments: This species is not found in Hitchcock *et al.* (1969).

References:

Allen, G.A. 2001. Hybrid speciation in *Erythronium* (Liliaceae): a new allotetraploid species from Washington State. *Systematic Botany* 26(2): 263-272.

Flora of North America Editorial Committee eds. 2002. *Flora of North America North of Mexico Volume 26: Magnoliophyta: Liliidae: Liliales and Orchidales*. Oxford University Press, New York, NY. 723 pp.

Hitchcock, C.L., A. Cronquist, M. Ownbey, J.W. Thompson. 1969. *Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest Part 1: Vascular Cryptogams, Gymnosperms, and Monocotyledons*. University of Washington Press, Seattle, WA. 914 pp.